#### Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE S The Devil's Deputy. AMRROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-5-8:15-Buffalo Bill's Wild West. ACADEMY OF MURIC-8:15 Shena AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodigal Daughter. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Concert and Vaudeville.

BLIOU THEATRE-S:15-Miss Innocence Abroad. POADWAY THEATRE-8-Dr. Syntax. CASINO 8:15 The Little Trooper, COLUMBUS THEATRE-\$:15-Old Glory, DALY'S THEATRE S-A Gaiety Gir EDEN MUSEE\_t1 to 11-World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE-S:15-The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE TREATRE-S:15-Humpty Dumpty up
to Date.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1492. HARLEM OFERA HOUSE S:15 The Passing Show. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S:30 Arms and the Man. KOSTER & BIAL'S S Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE S:15 The Victoria Cross MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-30-8-30-Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.

PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-New Blood. PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vandeville STANDARD THEATRE 8:30 The New Boy. 14TH STREET THEATRE S Struck Off.

#### Index to Advertisements.

Page	.Col. Page.C	6
Amusements		E
Hoard and Rooms 9	1 Law Schools	×
Business Chances 9	1 Lost and Found11	1
Country Board 5 Dressmaking 9		2
European Advis 5		- i
Excursions	6 Echool Agencies 8	J.
Financial Elections 11		P
Help Wanted 9	3-4 Teachers 8	B
Horses & Carriages 0		Ų
Horses & Carriages. 11	6 Work Wanted 9 4	-5

#### Business Monces.

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1,708 1st-ave, near 89th-st. BRANCH OFFICES.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1894.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Japanese cut to pieces a Chinese force of 20,000 at Ping-Yang and captured the place; 16,000 Chinese were killed, wounded and made prisoners. ...... Spain is said to be negoflating for a new commercial arrangement with the United States, on the basis of strict rediprocity. ...... M. Lockroy has made an unfavorable report on the Toulon naval station.

Domestic.-The nomination of Levi P. Morton for Governor by the Republican Convention at Saratoga seems assurel; candidates for minor positions are making an active fight. ---- The Breckinridge managers may try to have their man declared the nominee, instead of Owens, when the District Committee meets. - The War Department issued an order concentrating the Army and doing away with several posts. Six lives were lost and several people infured at a fire in Washington. - The sugar planters' convention at New-Orleans came over to the Republican party in a body.

City and Suburban.-Lightning and wind during the storm of Sunday night caused much damage in the suburbs. —— The cricket match between Lord Hawke's English team and the New-Yorkers began at Staten Island. Winners at Gravesend: Kennel, Little Billy, Lightfoot, Banquet, Gotham and Emin Bey Stocks were dull, interest being principally centred in the Grangers.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Showers variable winds. Temperature vesterday: Lowest, 68 degrees; highest, 77; average, 73%.

Persons going out of town for the Autumn can have The Baily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month. foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three mouths. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

There can no longer be any doubt about the character and importance of the Democratic revolt in Louisiana. Yesterday the Sugar-Planters' Convention, which contains the leading planters of the State and some of the foremost men in New-Orleans, met in that city and resolved to go over to the Republican party in a body. In speeches and resolutions the Democracy were severely condemned for their action in reference to the sugar bounty, on the strength which large investments have been made by the planters. The significance of the formal and united action of the planters yesterday will not escape the attention of the country.

Mayor Gilroy is again a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. It has al ways been considered essential that the leader of the "organization" should be a member of this body, and so a place has been made for the Mayor in a roundabout way. Mr. Gilroy is considered a man of good judgment and more than ordinary business capacity. It is surprising, therefore, that he should aspire to the leader ship in a year like the present. If ever a political organization was doomed to defeat, it is Tammany Hall this year. The handwriting on less grim and resolute than that which was marthe wall is unmistakable. Nothing short of a miracle can save Tammany. And, of course, the tainted candidate throughout a campaign of unman in the forefront must bear the chief responsibility of the disaster.

is not likely that there will be any counsel on hand to represent the Police Department. Lancey Nicoll gave up the case as a bad job before the summer vacation, and the Police Commissioners have decided that they do not wish to be represented by a lawyer. The progress of the investigation will be facilitated if there are no lawyers to interpose objections and make long and useless cross-examinations. There are so many lawyers on the Committee that they can be depended on to put any questions that may seem necessary in order to test any of the witnesses. Even if the Committee devote the entire months of October. November and Decem-

meets.

Long and faithful service apparently counts for nothing in the Treasury Department under its present chief. Twelve more removals in the classified service were made yesterday, and others are expected. Women employes have from a consideration of the fact that, with all suffered most severely, one woman having been dismissed who was appointed thirty-five years | Colonel Breckinridge's supporters are in a miago by United States Treasurer Spinner, Unusually strong reasons ought to exist to justify such action. The Government owes something to those who have done faithful work for a long time, and considerations of Holmanic economy should not be permitted to govern in matters of

this kind. Mr. Morton will undoubtedly be nominated at culated, nearly 200 in excess of a majority. For the second place an active confest continues, with Senator Saxton, Representative Wadsworth and ex-Collecto, Hendricks in the lead, Pesides these gentlemen there are nine or ten other aspirants for the Lieutenant-Governorship. If all are voted for several ballots may be neces. sary in connection with this office. For Judge of the Court of Appeals the chances are in favor of Justice Albert Haight, of Buffalo, but he will not be nominated without opposition.

#### JAPAN'S VICTORY.

Yellow jackets, red buttons and peacock feathers should be falling in China to-day in a many-colored shower. Despite the Emperor's commands and warnings against laxity, his soldiers have thus far failed to "root the vermin out of their lairs." On the contrary, the hated and despised Wo-jen have put his armies to rout with dreadful slaughter. The great battle at Phong-Yang, the ancient capital of Corea, reported in to-day's dispatches, appears to have been an overwhelming victory for the Japanese; so overwhelming, that the news would be scarcely credible were it not confirmed through Chinese as well as Japanese channels. The Japanese have concluded a short, sharp campaign in Northern Corea by engaging the bulk of the invading Chinese army, and practically annihilating it. Three-fourths of the Chinese were killed, wounded or captured, while the Japanese loss amounted to scarcely a corporal's guard.

The plan of the campaign may readily be ob-

served by reference to the map which we publish on another page, and by recalling to mind some recent incidents of the war. The scene is laid in the northwestern part of Corea, in the provinces of Whang-Hai and Phong-Yang the latter, together with its chief city, also being called Ping-Yang, and Ping-An. On August 15 the Chinese vanguard, 5,000 strong, having traversed the Province of Phong-Yang from the North, crossed the Tai-Tong River and occupied Chung-Hwa, a city just north of the Whang-Hai frontier, the Japanese retiring before them with some loss. The next day the Chinese were reinforced by their main army, 13,000 strong, and fought an indecisive battle with the Japanese. On August 18 they extended their lines westward to the large walled city and military station of Hwang-Ju, in Whang-Hai, near the mouth of the Tai-Tong River, and eastward to the smaller city of Sing-Chuen. In these places they massed all their available forces, their numbers being variously reported as 22,000 and 55,000, the former figures probably being the nearer right. The Japanese in the mean time hurrled troops by sea to Chemulpo, or Jin-Sen. and thence marched them straight northward and westward to Pong-San. They also landed a strong force at the mouth of the Tai Tong, on the south side of the river, and brought a third contingent across from Gen-San. These three divisions converged upon the Chinese lines and struck them simultaneously on September 5 and 6. The troops from Chemulpo struck the Chinese centre at Chung-Hwa; those from Gen-San

tachment from the mouth of the Tal-Tong the right flank at Hwang-Ju. All were successful, and the Chinese were rolled back in disaster to Phong-Yang. There the final battle was fought on Friday and Saturday last. As before, the Japanese advanced in three divisions. centre forced the fighting and drew the Chinese fire; the right and left wings closed in; and with one grand rush the antiquated fortifications were carried. Hemmed in on all sides, the Chinese were mown down by thousands, and their army in Corea, save for a few straggling bands, became a thing of the past.

This victory was in itself, as we have said, overwhelming, since it freed the whole of Corea from the Chinese invaders. But it was not all the Japanese have aimed at, and have accomplished. A fortnight ago a Japanese army, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000 strong. was landed at the mouth of the Yaloo River. which forms the boundary between Corea and China. At that point the only serviceable road from China enters Corea. By commanding that road, therefore, they were able to prevent the Chinese from retreating from Corea, or from being reinforced by further levies from home. This army is now free to invade the Chinese province of Shin-King, or Leao-Tong, and will probably do so. The important city of Moukden is not far off, and is almost at its mercy. And Moukden is the northern terminus of the one Chinese railroad which runs thence to Tlen-Tsin, the port of Peking. With these facts in view, together with the strategy and valor already displayed by the Japanese, it seems not improbable that the boastful Chinese Emperor may be driven from his own capital by the very "Wo-jen" whose destruction he has vainly de ereed.

# THE ASHLAND VERDICT.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Owens has defeated Colonel Breckipridge in the primary election to nominate a candiate for Congress from the Ashland District of Kentucky. His plurality is small, but apparently sufficient, There is, to be sure, some talk among Breckinridge partisans about revised returns which will show a different result, with threats of a contest which they hope that superior advantages of position would enable them to control. But this is probably only bluster of the sort which commonly follows the failure of a bad cause, The latest reports contain nothing to justify their claims, and any attempt to manipulate the votes would doubtless encounter opposition not shalled with extraordinary success against a exampled heat and bitterness.

Moreover, though such tactics may possibly be resorted to and a brief period of uncertainty ensue, it is already safe to say that his district has rendered a verdict against Colonel Breckinridge which is immensely significant and encouraging. He entered the fight with every element in his favor excepting his record of false and foul conduct. He possesses a great name, a potent family connection, inherited distinction in a community where caste is still powerful, practical experience in political warfare and the art of captivating speech. His opponent was practicalunknown, his candidacy made no appeal whatsoever to those influences which have hitherto dominated the Ashland District, his personality is not in the least imposing, and he lacks the gift of persuasive oratory. He repre- no other canton as many as 2,000; in Lucerne,

they can complete it by the time the Legislature zens to moral baseness, and unfortunately he gether they got less than 40,000, while 50,000 made in displacing the spoils system and all the was not qualified by his standing and attain- were required. Their enormous expenditure of evils that appertain thereto. ments to represent even that in the most effectime, effort and money was therefore in valu. hts manifold resources for an electoral contest. law in three languages must be sent to every nority of nearly four thousand,

tion, would have been more satisfactory. But the result which has been achieved in the face made for another. The result is, as a Geneva of great obstacles is highly gratifying and salutary. An easy and decisive triumph such as Colonel Brecklarkige reckoned upon in the early Saratoga to-day, but the friends of several other stages of the campaign would have been a bliscandidates for the first place on the ticket in- tering disgrace to the people of his district and sist on putting them in nomination and voting an evil omen for the whole country. It would for them. Deducting all the votes that will be justly have been interpreted as meaning that given for Messrs, Fassett, Butterfield, Russell his constituents, in many respects peculiarly and others, Mr. Morton will still have, it is calcapable of being revolted by explicit and absolute proofs of deprayity. Colonel Breckinridge has been found guilty of far more than the specific charge against him. He stands convicted also of prolonged imposture and the blackest treachery. He is not only one of the most deliberate scoundrels that ever lived, but one of the most loathsome hypocrites. The election shows that the Ashland district contains a large majority of citizens who cannot be cajoled into condoning such offences. Those who have vaged an unrelenting fight against the offender, and, above all, the women who have accepted the burden of notoriety for the sake of conscience and honor, are deserving of public gratitude. The value of the service which they have rendered cannot be overestimated. They have won by a narrow margin, but the consequences of their courage and fidelity will be great and lasting.

### THE PROGRESS OF SOUND IDEAS.

To the protest of Louisiana planters the Democrats of that State reply in substance: "True, 'you need protection, but there is no party devoted to the protection of home industry. The "Western Republicans are, in fact, catering to "the votes of farmers whose property is mortgaged to Eastern lenders, and who want to pay in silver, if at all. Between the East and the "West antagonism flercer than between the North and the South is rising, and will soon compel public men of all parties to take sides It would be foolish to get tied to a protective "party which is about to be disrupted by the "money question." If the premises are granted, the reasoning is not sound, because the only party that will or an restore the protection needed by any industry is the party which has given protection for thirty years. But the auswer raises the question whether there is, in fact, such a growing antagonism between the Eastern and lending States and the Western and borrowing States as may break party lines.

No such antagonism has broken the Democratic party. Miserably incompetent as that party is to frame or act upon any tariff policy. it refuses to separate on account of monetary difficulties. The root of the matter, even in that party, is a prevailing conviction that the tariff question is graver, deeper and more lasting than that which any phase of the silver or currency dispute can raise. There are "more money" fanatics at the West, of whom about a million supported Populists in 1892, but there is every indication that these will control fewer States this year than they controlled two years ago. The "debtor State" craze moves westward with the gradual establishment of settled and orderly civilization. It was strong enough to carry Ohio for "Fog Horn" Allen twenty years ago, but is not strong enough now to prevent 80,000 majority for McKinley and Protection.

The Republican party is less divided on the money question by far than it was when Senator Morton, of Indiana, and many other leaders resisted President Grant's veto of the inflation bill. The form of the controversy changes, but appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind. Catchthe left flank at Sing-Chuen, and the naval det the permanent tendency is toward sounder ideas ings Letter. fled and develops a larger commerce and a more healthy diversification of industry. With that steadily progressive development, also, comes a stronger recognition in each State of the fact that prosperity depends more upon protection of American industries than upon any monetary nostrum. The country flourished, but not very safely, in 1871 and 1872 with a greatly deprect ating paper currency. It flourished vastly more in 1880/82 with paper at par and practically no silver. It flourished still more in 1892 in spite of an enormous addition to the silver paper in

The Republican party is more thoroughly united in upholding the protective policy than it ever was during any of the thirty-two years of its control in the Government, and can count upon carrying more electoral votes to-day on that issue than it has ever carried since the War. New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut are no longer Democratic. Ohio and Michigan are no longer doubtful. It will probably be found that the workingmen who know why their wages have been reduced will make Indiana and Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa as safely Republican as Ohio. West of the Iowa line now begins the doubt about the money question which used to affect all States west of the Pennsylvania line. Sound finance and Protection have marched westward with tremendous strides, and between Bangor and Omaha already command votes enough to make the future bright with hope.

# THE REFERENDUM.

Lawmaking by popular initiative and referendum seems to be coming to the fore in this country as a political issue, along with the income tax and other Socialist ideas. In New-Jersey they have a Direct Legislation League, which recently held its second annual convention, and among the members of which are many intelligent and estimable gentlemen, not all of whom would willingly be ranked as simon-pure Socialists. The Colorado Populist Convention, which on Wednesday renominated the notorious Governor Wnite, made the initiative and referendum a plank of its platform, thus still more completely identifying Populism with Socialism. On Wednesday, also, a brand new party was organized in Kansas with this same plan as its whole platform. Elsewhere the scheme is being much discussed, and sometimes approved, while it always forms a conspicuous feature of the Socialist programme.

The example of Switzerland was much referred to and extolled at the New-Jersey League's convention. It is true that the initiative and referendum are and have long been practised in that Republic. But that the results thereof are such as to commend the system gen erally to other lands is certainly open to dispute. A recent example of its working is worth attention. The Socialists brought forward their plans for free medical advice and treatment by the State, and for making the tobacco trade a State monopoly. How the details of these vast changes were to be worked out was left an open question, as such details customarily are left by Socialist reformers. But on the main question a vigorous campaign was conducted. For four months the Socialist clubs everywhere canvassed the cantons for signatures to the demand for a popular vote. In Zurich they got 13.358, in Berne 4.920, in St. Gallen 4,298; in

ber to the work in hand, it is doubtful whether sents nothing except the hostility of decent citi- Tessin, the Valais and others not one. Alto- the country owes the progress which has been

To-morrow a new agitation on this or some hundred votes over his chief competitor, while results. But suppose the bare 50,000 signatures a better appreciation of the result is derived required for the initiative to be obtained. Then comes the referendum. Copies of the proposed voter in the country, ballots must be printed, and the cost of a general election undergone, all A more crushing defeat, leaving no possible at State expense. For obvious reasons, the prochance of present trickery or future resurrec- posed law is usually defeated. But no sooner is one such election over than preparations are paper remarks, that the polling-places are open about as often as the churches. Nor is that the worst of it. Called upon to exercise it so often, the people are coming to regard the franchise lightly, almost contemptuously, so that each year fewer of them go to the polls. It is seldom that 50 per cent of the registered voters can be persuaded to east their ballots. There is, moreover, a continuous state of both political and industrial unrest, a constant agitation, the effects of which are widespread and deplorable.

Another significant fact is that a very large proportion of the bills enacted by the Legislature are rejected by the people when the referendum is applied. It seems strange that this should be so. The Members live in the districts they represent, and are elected by universal suffrage for terms of only three years. Surely they ought to keep themselves in touch with their constituents. That they do not, or that their work is so often disapproved by the people, is probably to be attributed chiefly to the moral influence of the referendum system, which practically discredits the work of the Legislature in advance. Why have a Legislature if the people are themselves to do the real lawmaking? is a question often asked. The people answer it by treating the work of the Legislature with contempt. The Members answer it by being careless as to what they do; for whatever they do, so they reason, will probably be overruled by the popular vote. The example is not an attractive one. What we want is less political agitation, greater stability of system, more care in making laws, and greater respect for the laws that are made. But the tendency of the referendum, at least as shown in the one country where it is practised, is in exactly the opposite direction, and toward an increase of the very evils from which we are now suffering.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. The Republican platform at Saratoga will write itself, since no principles of the party have been compremised or abandoned at Albany or at Washington. But the Democratic State Convention will have a much more arduous and harassing work in the preparation of its platform. The party has had in Washington two leaders, the President and Senator Hill, who have condemned the Gorman tariff as an act of perfidy and dishonor, and as a rank Populist and Socialist measure. Under these conditions it will be impracticable for the convention to make any favorable reference to the tariff policy of the party without expressing want of contidence in the President and the Senator. For example, the following uncompromising utterances of President Cleveland preclude any atadequate fulfilment of pledges made to the people:

Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference fails far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and woven with Democratic pledges and Democratic principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor. (Wilson Letter.

But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains | and Maine. inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to

t take my place with the rank and file of sults embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might.—(Catchings Letter.

Pasting there were as you and I well know incldents accompanying the passage of the bill th the Congress which made every sincere tariff re former unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages and interfered with its final construction which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform counsels. (Catchings Letter.

It must be admitted that no tariff measure can or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not for free raw material. In the efreum stances it may well excite our wonder that Demo-crats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the in consistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of princi-des? (Wilson Letter.

Senator Hill has been equally emphatic in denouncing the Gorman tariff as an un-Democratic measure, in which Socialistic concessions were made to the Populists. More courageous than the President, who allowed the measure to become a law without his signature, the Senator consistently opposed the bill at every stage of its progress, and deliberately east his vote The New-York Democracy will have to choose between discrediting its two great leaders and condemning the tariff policy of the party. It cannot carry water on both shoulders without making itself ridiculous.

It was not campaign lies, but campaign truths, that did the business for Breckinridge.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt puts the case in a nutshell when he says: "If the angel Gabriel were put up by Tammany Hall it would be the duty of every good citizen to vote against him, no matter who might be nominated by the opposition, whether Republican or Democrat.' That is exactly the position which must be taken by every thoughtful man who has watched the course of Tammany Hall. A candidate elected by Tammany Hall must remain its tool. He cannot be so clean that the taint of his corrupt organization will not afflict him. Once he is elected by Tammany he is no longer his own master. He is Tummany's, and he must do Tammany's dirty

Now for the winning candidate!

Poor old China seems to be like the Democrats. When both of them get into a fight nowadays they are annihilated.

In the debate on the Civil Service amendment one of the Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention remarked that the Civil Service laws of the last ten years were "a stupendous piece of humbuggery." The phrase fairly represents the average Democratic idea of the entire civil Service system. If the great majority of that party could have their own way they would sweep every vestige of these laws from the statute-books. It is to the Republican party, aided only by a handfu' of their opponents, that tional Convention remarked that the Civil Serv-

Dr. Parkhurst should rejoice in his enemies. capped he has carried the district by several other topic may be begun, probably with like His integrity and courage have received no abuse heaped upon him by Police Justice Grady at the meeting of the Tammany General Committee last Friday night. It will be only when men like Grady praise him that Dr. Parkhurst may become a suspicious character.

> Li Hung Chang lost his yellow jacket before. He may now lose his topknot.

Senator Murphy ought to be allowed to frame the tartif plank of the Democratic Convention, dealing with it as a local issue, a little matter of collars and cuffs.

As the President has remarked, "there is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy" of this State. It has been disheartened by the evidences that the party has failed In ability to manage the Government, abandoned its tariff principles, sold out to the Sugar Trust and made a fatal compromise with the Populists in reviving the odious income tax. It is a demoralized and hopeless party in this State which the Republicans are fighting this year.

Governor Flower will be as much interested in the Republican State Convention's action to-day as any man in New-York.

Senator Voorhees certainly gave expression to a great truth when he declared on Saturday that the people were "beginning to understand the new tariff." He can prove it by the returns from Vermont and Maine.

Grand Master Sargent, of the Associated Locomotive Firemen, has oriented Debs with fine precision, and in his speech at Pittsburg, a day er two ago, at the convention of that order, faithfully outlined hir qualities and deservings. He says that the man who will encourage men to strike in a time when thousands of his craft are out of employment, when the business of the country is paralyzed, when men are begging for bread, and a strike means certain defeat for those who participate, displays poor judgment, and is unfit to be a counsellor and leader of a journal; he cannot therefore say, nor his friends labor organization. This is plain talk, with for him, that an enemy hath done this thing, more sense in it than is commonly evinced by in- His admirers, in any case, will rejoice to know dustrial Grand Masters, and if Debs carefully ap- that they will in future have means of distinpiles himself to its exegests and masters its import, it may do him good.

Little Japan has on her fighting boots, and they are nice new ones, with copper toes.

Nothing remains for the silver-tongued orator of Kentucky but to crawl into a hole and pull the hole in after him.

When all the police captains found guilty of bribery and malfeasance in office-and it looks now as if it would include pretty nearly the whole list-are deposed and their shields, straps and buttons stripped from them, justice will be defrauded if criminal proceedings are not instituted against them. They should pay the full penalty of their misdeeds and serve as a warning and admonition to these who are to follow them. In other words, they should be nailed to tempt on the part of the New York Democracy | the barn door like thieving crows, that their kind "to point with pride" to the Gorman tariff as an may take warning lest a like fate befall them-

> Ex-Mayor Hewitt warns good and reputable citizens against running on a Tammany ticket.

> Even the "condition" which Mr. Cleveland valuely tried to "shoo" away with a letter made up of his most euphonious platitudes no longer "confronts" him. On the contrary, it has jumped squarely upon him, and at last accounts was rolling him over and over in the deep stiffing dust of perfisly and dishoner that followed in the wake of the avalanche that swept down from Vermont

Keep your eye on the Republican convention to-day and you will see the next Governor of sum, no large sum, says Mr. Howells, could have New-York.

Assuming for the sake of argument that Mayor Cilroy is correct in his assertion that the Lexow Committee is doing nothing but "turning up dirt." the gentleman must agree that it is what any intelligent prospector would instantly recognize as "pay dirt." is bound to pan out rich in reform, and the territory is so tempting that the Tammany Police Commissioners only a few days ago undertook to jump the Lexow claim.

The Republican State Convention will not be called upon to condone party perfidy and party

The defeat of Representative Breckinridge is a distinct rebuke to President Cleveland, the entire influence and patronage of whose Administration, so far as they could be used, were exerted openly and actively to effect the Kentucky statesman's renomination. The manner in which the citizens of the Ashland District resented Mr. Cleveland's officious interference in their local affairs was not over-polite, perhaps, but it was direct, courageous and tremendously effective.

# PERSONAL.

Bishop John Ambrose Watterson, of Columbus, Ohie, whose condemnation of Roman Catholic liquor dealers has aroused so much attention, was born in Blairsville, Penn, nearly fifty years ago. He is numbered among the most intellectual bishops of the Roman Catholic Church.

Queen Victoria has sent \$15 to a couple named ore, who recently celebrated the seventieth anni-

Speaking of General Anthony Wayne's grave, at Radnor, Penn., a correspondent of "The Philadelphia Press" says: "In view of the most meritorious services rendered by Major-General Anthony Wayne uring and subsequent to the Revolution, and considering the fact that he was the most distinguished officer given by Pennsylvania to the War for pendence, it seems, indeed, incomprehensible that no novement has ever been inaugurated to erect a monument to the memory of soldier. The plain marble shaft at Radner has served its purpose, and should now exist only to show that the survivors of the Revolution paid the best tribute in their power to their fallen comrades in arms. There are now in cemeteries in this city thousands of monuments erected by private parties to their unknown dead which excel in value and worthiness a hundred-fold the decaying stone which marks the last resting-place of the peer of Washington. Standling upon the unkept sod at secluded St. David's and gazing on this humble stone, with its half-effaced inscription, the only public recognition of the hero of Stoney Point, one is indeed tempted to exclaim with the traveller at Presque Isle, 'Shame upon my country!' The plain marble shaft at Radner has

Dr. Waldo, a London health officer, has found thirteen different kinds of living microbes in a new load of bread. It is said that the London underground bakehouses are proverbially dirty.

Colonel Casey, known as the "Corn King of Henry County Ky." owns 1,560 acres in corn.

In an appreciative sketch of Joseph H. Manley, a errespondent of "The Boston Journal" says: "Mr. Marriey is a young man, as political leaders go, not feelings but in years. He was born October 14, 1812. His father was the well-known publisher of 'The Gospel Banner,' Mr. James S. Manley, and his mother was of the noted Maine family of Sewalls. Ill health prevented Mr. Manley from pursuing regular courses of study, except at home, from the time when he had been, as a little boy, to the 'Little

# THE TOLSTOI UTOPIA

THE RUSSIAN AS A WRITER OF ENGLISH. THE SOCIALIST AS A WRITER WHO TAKES NO PAY-THE NOTIONS OF COUNT TOLSTOI AND OF MR. HOW.

ELLS TOUCHING LITERARY RE-

MUNERATION.

London, September 1

Count Tolstoi, with all his passion for playing the Christ of the nineteenth century—he is a very "fin de siècle" Christ-has a human side to him and a touch of literary susceptibility. He writes to his chosen English organ, "The Chronicle" to complain gently of the badness of some of the translations of his works. It often occurs, says the Count, that the translations are made from incorrect manuscripts. But where do the translators get incorrect manuscripts? Count Tolstol writes of himself a little as if he were as ancient classic for whose text the modern reader is dependent upon some late transcript of some ignorant monk. It may, however, be that the later works of this extraordinary writer are handed about in Russia in manuscript, for the greater part of them are not, he tells us, published in that country. The censorship is a thing no man will defend, but it has occasional compensations. But the Count has other grievances which can only be stated in his own language One is "that the editors, sometimes uniting several articles ad libitum under one title, substitute ther own for mine, excluding whole passages which does (sic) not please them or do (sic)

It comes for sometimes that the translators are so deficient in the Russian language, as well as the one in which they translate, that they completely misinterpret the original.

not answer their purposes, declaring such mu-

tilated editions to be the only ones sanctioned

by the author." Another is as follows, verbe-

tim:

Whether Count Tolstol knows English or any English, whether he himself has written this letter in what he supposes to be English, or whether it has been rendered into the language above quoted, whatever it be, by one of those translators whom he considers to be correct and whom he is going henceforth to "mark out among others," I do not know. It appears in a friendly guishing the true Tolstoi gospel from the false, The true will be marked out "by making a notice that the same translations have been done from genuine texts, and with my consent." It is just possible that even the admirers and idolaters may wonder whether their Evangel, though undoubtedly the repository of the true faith, is the best possible judge of the correctness of the English versions of his new testaments.

It was known before that Count Tolstoi does not, or does not now, take pay for his writings, He refuses to write for money, he refuses to accept a royalty or other pecuniary reward for his books or for the translations of them. Nobody need quarrel with his decision so far as it affects himself alone. But his English organ, following I believe Mr. Howells as well as Count Tolstol, discusses the general question of literary remuneration. The Russian author may be, and I believe is, in circumstances which permit him to make a present of his work to the world. He does it on the ground that it is a spiritual gift to mankind, and that the gifts of genius as well as of religion ought to be free to all.

That raises at once the question whether, in the case of any author who meditates a similar benevolence, his writings are or are not works of genius. Is the author to decide for himself? Is somebody to decide for him, and, if so, who? Mr. Howells seems to nave argued-if I do him injustice it is not my faul, but that of his admirer who cites him, the editorial writer in the Toistof organ-that there is no relation whatever between any work of gentus and any mere money value, and he appears to have cited "Paradise Lost" as an example, That, beyond doubt, was a work of genius, and it was sold for a few pounds, but even had it fetched a large represented the value of it to the English peologic as has lately been seen. Because the public could not pay the author all his work was worth to them and to all succeeding generations, therefore they should pay him nothing. Because Milton got only a few pounds therefore no other author should get anything. Because-but it is uscless to apply logic to outbursts of sentiment. Milton got what he could for his poem, and made a careful bargain in writing, as all the world knows. Why he should be alleged at an argument against other authors who also get what they can and make such bargains as the publishers will agree to, passeth the understanding of all but Socialists and writers to whom sentiment is before all things.

Count Tolstoi has perceived that the author might object to his theory on the ground that all authors are not Toistois, and that many of them are dependent on their writings for their daily bread. This last plea does seem to move the sometimes compassionate soul of the Muscovite nobleman, and also that of the American novelist, who, like the Murcovite, feels himself called upon to do something for the revolutionary regeneration of the world. They both say: Let the writer have some other trade or industry than that of writing, and for the other let him be paid. Let him labor with his hands for his bodily necessities; on that kind of labor a price can be set, and for it money may be paid. That is their solution of the somewhat personal objection of the author to this large theory of universal beneficence. It is, from one point of view or for one purpose quite apart from that of those who propound it, worth examining. Even a Socialist may become useful when he pins himself down to some definite statement of a remedy.

I presume Count Tolstol and Mr. Howells would admit that the manifestations of genius or of the spirit are not confined to mere writing. It is not the act of writing or of printing which imparts to their work a character so sacred that to pay for it is to defile it. The sacredness springs from the intellectual or spiritual or emetional nature of the work-whatever it be that makes it a work of genius. Either of them would probably admit that a painting or statue may also be a work of genius, or even of religion; an expression of spiritual as well as of intellectual capacity and excellence. The painting or the statue is, nevertheless, a work of the hands, like the tracing or letters and works in ink with a pen on parer. Is it to be paid for, or not? Or is the artist as well as the writer to make a free gift of his work of genius to

If the gift is to be free it must, I take it, be gift to all mankind. The participation of all mankind in the benefit is a necessary condition. The writer is not to make a present of his book to any one individual, but to all the world, and this, by help of translations and of publishers perfectly willing to avail themselves for their own profit of the author's generosity, may to a certain extent be done. But the artist-Tolstoi. what is he to do? How is he to make his spiritual gift, in the form of so much paint upon so many square inches of canvas, free to all mankind? Give it to a national museum or gallery? May the State be his only customer or the only donee? Is the private possession of pictures to be abolished?

Even so, the Tolstoi-Howells combination have got but one step on their road. The State, any one State, remains just as much a monopolist as the individual. Not Russians or Germans or English or Americans but all mankind are to be the beneficiaries of the creator of genius. How